

TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

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DON'T YOU LIKE YOUR UNCLE SAMMY?

A SPLENDID lot of husky, upstanding young men of Tonopah and other Nevada communities are going out almost daily to join the colors. They are actuated solely by patriotic motives, for they have good positions, some being engaged in profitable business, but they realize the seriousness of the war and are ready to sacrifice their financial interests, even lay down their lives if necessary, to bring about and preserve the freedom of the world.

It is regrettable that those who make the sacrifice are nearly all American-born, regrettable that they should not be more largely accompanied by those for whom they are making the supreme oblation. While America is in the war for self-defense, it is also offering its young manhood to safeguard the nations of Europe which are so largely represented by vigorous youth in this land. These should be the first to go, not permitted to remain here in safety, luxuriating in the good positions left vacant by the American boys who don the khaki and fall into line behind the flag. Many patriots of foreign birth and extraction are entering the lists without waiting for the draft. They are to be honored and will be honored, but why the hesitancy of so many who have made this their land of refuge and do not heed the call?

THE QUEST FOR POTASH.

IN THE development of a dye industry the United States has progressed further in freeing itself from dependence upon Germany than it has in discovering sources of potash, says the Boston News Bureau. Given any reasonable kind of tariff protection after the war, there is little doubt that the United States can continue to manufacture the larger portion of the aniline dyes which it needs. In the refinements of colors Germany will still have a natural monopoly, but in basic colors, such as blacks, blues and derivatives, this country has already achieved a surprising degree of independence. Volumes have been written regarding the progress of the potash industry in this country. But frankness compels the admission that only a small start has as yet been made. And if the war were to end it is a question if what has already been achieved would not be wiped out by ruthless German competition. The point is this: In making dyes America had precisely as many natural resources as Germany. All the essential raw materials were in this country before the war. What was lacking was special scientific knowledge and laboratory experimentation in production of different shades.

But in getting supplies of potash the United States has not as yet uncovered any great body of potash salts as exist in Germany, apparently a unique national monopoly. In the year before the war the United States consumed 250,000 tons of pure potash. The actual tonnage of salts was about 500,000 tons, but reduced to terms of pure potash it figured out 250,000 tons. In 1916 the United States produced 10,000 tons of pure salts, less than 5 per cent of the German importations. In 1917 exact figures will probably show not over 18,000 tons and a further increase to 30,000 tons in 1918 is about the limit of reasonable expectation.

In getting even this tonnage American ingenuity has overcome immense obstacles. It has been a case of sifting out a vast body of saline solution in order to get the medium of potash. No big potash mines like those in Germany have been uncovered. Nebraska has gone further than any one state, unless it may be California, in getting potash. Nebraska's present production of potash is 171 tons daily and by this summer it may reach 250 tons.

The largest single corporation producing potash in the United States is the American Trona corporation. This concern is getting some good potash from Searles Lake, Cal. It has had trouble in eliminating a borax content and this difficulty has not been entirely overcome. It is understood that it is costing the American Trona corporation \$39 per ton to make its potash. This figure is so high that it would be unable to compete with German potash after the war unless tariff protection were granted. American fertilizer companies have done less than might be expected to find potash in this country. They have, however, done a lot of investigating. We hear of one fertilizer company which has investigated no less than fifty potash prospects and turned them all down. The Armour Fertilizer company has put up money and has a real potash plant producing fifty to sixty tons a day.

Lenine tells the Russian peasants to take lands and goods of the prosperous peasants just as they would rob the aristocrats and the middle classes. When some of the new proprietors show signs of prosperity they are to be robbed in their turn, and so on to the bitter end. Such is Socialism in action.—Exchange.

REPEAL INIQUITOUS LAW.

A SEVEN-PASSENGER auto came over from Manhattan the other day, sent by a mine operator. It returned with a cargo of miners. This was done because there was not an idle man in the pine tree camp and some of the properties were undermanned. The Bonanza is not writing this to cause a stampede in the direction of Manhattan, for that would result in an oversupply of labor and loss would result, but simply to indicate how conditions have bettered since the recent decision in the White Caps-Morning Glory case. The verdict gave to the plaintiff company the ore which it had developed within its sidelines, thus ensuring to other claim owners the right to usage of and profit from their own property, something that the extra-lateral rights law would take from them.

Manhattan is already 50 per cent better since the decision, but there is always danger of similar cases coming into the courts and the element of doubt and uncertainty will exist so long as the iniquitous law remains upon the statute books. This can be

obliterated by rolling the ball on to Washington. Anyone who owns a mining claim or a share of stock in a mining company, or who is a friend of one who does, should align himself to the movement for the repeal of the law. There is only one way to have this done: PLEDGE ALL CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES!

FRANCE INCREASES ITS FOOD STUFF

(By Associated Press.)

PARIS, March 4.—France, without a "bumper" crop of corn to fall back upon, is making a brave effort to increase the yield of other food-stuffs and there are now for the first time signs that the effort is producing results.

Nearly a million more acres of wheat were sown last fall than in 1916, according to recently completed statistics. With ordinary good luck this means nearly 20,000,000 bushels more of wheat. Spring seeding this year may exceed that of 1917 by nearly the same extent, which will bring the French wheat crop this year up to forty million bushels more than that of last year. The bread card, taking effect January 29, was intended to save from food consumption the million bushels required for the extended seedling.

M. Comperre-Morel, commissary of

agriculture, charged with the extension of seeding, has already divided 600,000 bushels of Manitoba wheat among farmers. He is confident important gains will be made in the crop of 1918.

The decision of the French food minister to issue cards regulating the distribution of bread to three hundred barmes (about eleven ounces) a day is causing much comment. Some criticize, others approve, but the consensus of opinion may be summed up in the good natured remark of a morning paper, which says "that for one man who dies of starvation there are a hundred who succumb to indigestion."

Generally, however, the press seems to adopt a very serious point of view of the innovation. The French are notoriously the greatest bread eaters in the world and much doubt is expressed as to the ration of a little over a half a pound per day being sufficient.

ROOSEVELT ABLE TO LEAVE HOSPITAL

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, March 4.—The condition of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who for some time has been a patient at Roosevelt hospital, has progressed so favorably that the former president will leave the hospital today and take up quarters in a local hotel. Here it is expected he will remain for several days under the

observation of his physicians and, if his convalescence continues as it has for the last week, he will go to his home in Oyster Bay.

In the announcement made at the hospital concerning Colonel Roosevelt's condition, the fear was expressed that he may be permanently deaf in his left ear as a result of the operation he has undergone.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

Tonopah, Nev., March 4, 1918.
 List of advertised letters at the Tonopah post office for the week ending March 3, 1918. When calling for these letters please state that they are advertised:

Mr. O. A. Adamson, O. J. Daly, Chas. Dutton, Mico Grk, J. M. Jones,

NATIONAL CONVENTION HAS BEEN CALLED

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, March 4.—"Win the war for permanent peace." is the title for a national convention called by William Howard Taft, former president of the United States, and a committee of prominent men and women to meet in Philadelphia from March 16 to 18. The name, according to Mr. Taft, was chosen because it offers a "rallying cry in the present war crisis."

The convention will be held under the auspices of the League to Enforce Peace, and Mr. Taft, as head of the organization, will preside. Other members of the committee include Cardinal Gibbons and Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

ALL TERMS OF GERMAN CONDITIONS ACCEPTED

(By Associated Press.)

PETROGRAD, March 4.—In the fear that argument would result in even more onerous terms, the Russian delegation at Brest-Litovsk has accepted all the German peace conditions and is about to sign an agreement, according to a telegram from the delegation received Saturday at the Smolny institute. The demands already have been increased, they reported.

WHY TREATY WAS SIGNED.

(By Associated Press.)

BERLIN, March 4.—The reason of the signing of the peace treaty with Russia, according to the official communication from headquarters, is that military movements in Great Russia have ceased.

Shigetaro Kawasaki (2), S. E. Lewis, E. D. May, Morrow & Hussey, Milos Mijatovich, Pete Radovich, L. F. Roussay, Myrtle Roubier, Geo. W. Veriton, John S. Warr.

JAS. J. McQUILLAN, P. M.

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NEW TODAY

NEW TODAY

Electricity's Part in Fuel Saving

So serious is the coal shortage throughout the United States that it has become the patriotic and imperative duty of each individual to aid to the utmost in the conservation of commercial fuel.

This can best be done by the use of Electricity, generated solely by water power, which has the recommendation and approval of the government.

The generating of hydroelectrical energy requires no fuel. Even the water turning the wheels of the great power plants operated by this company is not consumed or contaminated, but returns at once and without diminution to its natural channels. During the year 1917 this and associated companies generated 148,267,885 kilowatt-hours of electrical energy (all but 6% of which was generated by water), which in its many uses is doing work in the mines, factories, farms and homes of this great western territory that otherwise would have necessitated the use of 300,000 tons of coal. It would have required 7,500 coal cars to have transported this vast quantity of coal to the consumers.

To curtail your use of electric service, or to fail in utilizing electricity to the very fullest extent in business and in your home, is to fail in doing your full share to support the government's fuel conservation policy.

There are many uses in every business and in every home for electric service where a direct and material saving of coal will result.

Electric cooking and electric ironing are important factors.

In residences, hotels and restaurants throughout this Company's territory electric service is being used today for cooking. And by using electricity for this purpose these consumers are saving the government an equivalent amount of coal annually.

If our 11,000 consumers used electricity for cooking the saving would be 150,000 tons of coal annually.

In practically every industrial pursuit in the West electricity is simplifying manufacturing processes, abolishing wasted effort, increasing production, cutting operating costs—and SAVING FUEL.

THE NEVADA CALIFORNIA POWER COMPANY.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS FORMS AN AUXILIARY

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, March 4.—An auxiliary committee of clergymen of various denominations throughout the United Kingdom has been formed in connection with the League of Nations society. In a letter signed by the members, the committee says:

"Believing that an obligation rests upon all religious people to seek enduring peace in the highest interests of mankind, we commend to the thoughtful consideration of the ministers of all churches the principle of a league of nations, and more particularly we call upon them to foster in the churches the spirit of prayer, service for humanity, and good will towards all the peoples of the earth, without which the political machinery of an international league would be in vain."

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